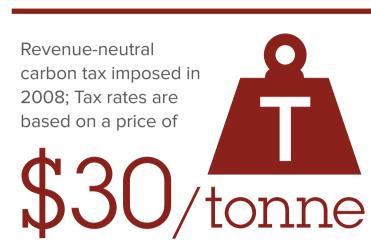
#### Carbon & Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Legislation Comparison across Canada





#### **British Columbia**



of CO2 equivalent emissions

Further regulations expected in

Bill 2 Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act ("Bill 2") tabled in October 2014.

Under Bill 2, emissions limit for LNG facilities is of GHG emissions per 1 tonne of LNG produced. Clean Energy Act – seeks to make BC self-sufficient in electricity generation by 2016, with a clean and renewable energy target of

Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirements Regulation - requires minimum renewable fuel content by volume



#### Alberta

In November 2015, Alberta announced the Climate Leadership Plan. Key elements of the Plan include: Implementing a carbon price across all sectors:

in 2017 rising to

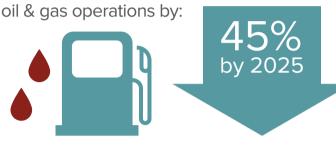


Legislating an emissions limit on the oil sands of: mega tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>/year. Phasing-out coal-fired

electricity by and replacing two-thirds of existing coal-fired

electricity with renewable energy.

Reducing methane emissions from oil & gas operations by:



The Climate Change and Emissions Management Act & Specified Gas Emitters Regulation place intensity-based limits on industrial GHG emissions.

#### Saskatchewan

Forthcoming Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses Act (2010) – once the Act is proclaimed in force, facilities that emit



limits, as yet to be determined.

## Manitoba



Emissions Tax on Coal and Petroleum Coke Act (2014) – establishes an emissions tax on the use of petroleum coke in industrial facilities.

Phasing in a ban on petroleum coke and coal for heating purposes beginning January 2014, with full compliance required by

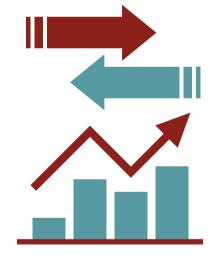


## Ontario

In February 2016, Ontario announced its proposed cap and trade system in Bill 172, the Climate Change Mitigation and Low Carbon Economy Act. Regulated entities include:

- industrial/institutional emitters - natural gas distributors
- petroleum product distributors
- electricity importers

Entities with: tonnes will be mandatory participants.



## **Green Energy Act, 2009**

made Ontario the first jurisdiction in North America to completely phase out coal as a source of energy. The Act also created financial incentives for development of renewable energy.



## Quebec

In April 2016, the Government of Québec announced its 2030 Energy Policy. The policy sets the following targets for 2030:

- Enhance energy efficiency by 15% - Reduce the amount of petroleum
- products consumed by 40% - Eliminate the use of thermal coal

cap and trade market initiative.

- Increase overall renewable energy
- output by 25%







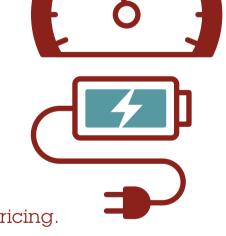
The targets are relative to 2013 levels and build on Québec's

# **New Brunswick**

Electricity Act requires provincial power authority to secure

of its energy acquired within New Brunswick from renewable

sources by 2020. There is no current legislation

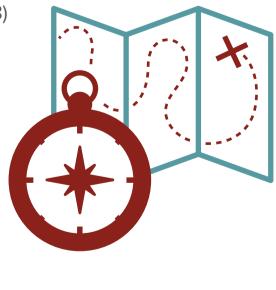


addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

Prince Edward Island

Climate Change Strategy (2008) to improve education and awareness around climate change issues and reduce GHG emissions through the Office of Energy Efficiency.

There is no current legislation addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

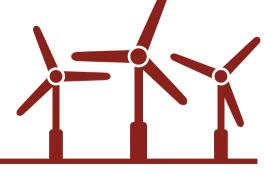


## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Regulations (2009) established

Nova Scotia

caps on electricity sector emissions that decrease over time, as well as create incentives for new transmission that will increase the opportunity for the production of "low-emissions electricity".

Renewable Electricity Plan included a community feed-in tariff program which ended August 2015.



## The Territories



has expressed plans to implement legislation for carbon taxation or other pricing mechanisms, as of yet none of them has done so.

While each of the three territories

## Newfoundland and Labrador



Climate Change Action Plan (2005) provides the province's general framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. There is no current legislation

addressing carbon taxation or pricing.

# **Federal**

Generation of Electricity Regulations come into force July 1, 2015, limiting CO2 emissions by coal-fired electricity generation plants to

Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired

20 tonnes per gigawatt-hour

of electricity produced from coal, per year.

Regulations Amending the Passenger Automobile and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Regulations and Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations – regulate emissions standards of consumer and industrial vehicles.

